They abrogated, annuited, repealed and repudiated the Miscari Compromise, by refusing to allow it its original reposed extension to the Pacific. In '50, among those redug for the Wilmot Proviso, and against the Missouri Compromise, was his colleague, and all the others who omise, was his colleague, and all the others who sided on that line.

THOMSON (N. J.) followed in support of the bill.

Compromise, was inside on that line.

THOMSON (N. J.) followed in support of the bill. He said that no part of the country had been more directed to the Constitution than New Jersey. No part of the country had more readily responded approvingly to the Compromise measures of 1850 than Now Jersey. The Permecracy of that State had all indersed those measures. This bill was in accordance with the principles of the acts of 1850, and consequently was in accordance with the sentiments of the New Jersey Democracy. It was, moreover, just, right and proper in itself. It was, further, a recognition of the great right of the people to determine their own laws and institutions for themselves. The Missouri line was a restriction upon this great principle. He desied that the Missouri restriction was any compromise or compact. The Missouri restriction was any compromise or compact. The Missouri properties was the act which Missouri that she would never pass any law denying to the citizens of other States the right and immunities possessed by others within her limits—that the compromise was not affected by this bill. The Missouri prohibition being in consistent with the right of self government, so dear to all American people, and to none more than those of New Jersey, ought to be repealed. Mr. Thomson pursued the subject much further, and when he closed Mr. Clayton got the floor, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to morrow.

The bill compensating the inventor of the solar compassed in the U. S. surveys was taken up and debated, and then postponed—when, on motion, the Senate want into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. E. ING said the Committee on Elections to which
we referre, the petition of Geo. W. Is are and others, contesting the righ. Of Mr. Mike Walsh to a sent in the House,
had come to the conlusion to report back the petition, and
had to be discharged from its further consideration. The
petition is not corroborated. I wany proof, and is accompanied by the unprecedented requ. At that a Commission he
sent to New York to take evidence.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to
refer to the Committee of the Whole on the Sante of the
Union the Senate bill granting lands to Viscon in for
patrood purposes.

reifrond purposes.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. BISSELL said this policy dates as far back as the oldest State formed out of the public domain. Not only has Illinois, but the General Government and settlers of that State been benefited by the grant to the great Central Road; and what is true of that work is true of all grants for similar purposes.

Mr. CUTTING said be was yesterday informed that the read proposed to be built by the large donation of Government lands, exceeding 1.000,000 acres, narrespects the branch read from Janesville to Madison, will, for a long distance, run close to and in competition with a railroad now in course of construction from Milwankes to Madison, and thence to the Missisppi. He was informed by respectable citizens from Wisconsin that the project contemplated by the bill will run a distance of from forty to sixty miles in the immediate vicinity of the Milwankes road which has been built by private contributions, at great risk, and by the most remarkable and creditable exections. Therefore it was wrong to appropriate the property of the General Government in order to build a rival read. If these are pet facts, a full and explicit explanation should be given to the House.

Mr. BISSELL replied, he had not informed himself out σ similar purposes. Mr. CUTTING said be was yesterday informed that the

Mr. BISSELL replied, he had not informed himself on Mr. BISSELL replied, he had not informed himself of this subject; his object in rising being merely to vindicate the policy embraced in the bill. He thought, however, the House might safely leave Wiscossin to manage her own affeirs. The geatherman from New-Jersey, [Mr. Skellen] took occasion to lecture the West, but it ill became him. Is New Jersey snything but a Railroad Company? or a sort of fixture or attachment to such Company? I believe her entire sovereignty is kept by the Railroad Company, or the Directors thereof, and I am not certain that the same broad seal of which we have heard so much, is in possession of some of those Railroad Companies. I hap the West will profit by the gratuitous lecture.

Mr. DISNEY obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. SKELTON, who said he could not, consistently with a sense of his duty, allow an aspersion to be cast on

Mr. SKELTON, who said he could not, consistently rith a sense of his duty, allow an aspersion to be cast on Sew Jersey, which he in part represents, without ropying. The people of New Jersey have always been strongly in layer of State rights, and their past history shows the world that they are capable of self-government. At the size the whole British power seized and held the soil of that State, the people fought some of the most sanguinary satisfies of the Revolution; therefore, it was not becoming a dictate to them on questions of domestic policy, nor ast imputations on them. With regard to railroads and sartered companies throughout the United States, he has no defender of them—he wished only to defend the fir fame, intelligence and liberty of the people of a severical state. They not only have the power but also the rill and capability of protecting the rights and interests of other States. They are determined to govern themselves in their own way.

eves in their own way.

Mr. COBB raised a question of order.
The SPEAKER said the gentleman from New Jersey must confine himself strictly to an explanation.
Mr. SKELTON remarked that was all he proposed

Mr. DISNEY here claimed the floor, saying that he felt disposed to accommodate the gentleman, but not for entended remarks. His purpose was, to give every one mopportunity to examine the provisions of the bell. It had met his approbation after eccl consideration, and he would not shrink from investigation from any quarter. He corrected a statement recently made by him. The bill does not appropriate two and a half millions, but only 1892 320 neres for both roads.

Mr. WENTWORTH (iii.) said, if the Wisconsin representatives want this bill, he should vote for it—and he wished to hear from the member from Mitwankee.

Br. WELLS replied this was not a Mitwankee measure.
Mr. DISNEY asked him whether he would vote for the bill.

calt for further developments.

Mr. DISNEY said the Committee on Public Lands had nasewered to apportion the lands to other States with a is of putting them on an equality with illinois. The morning hour expired before the subject

med of.

The House went into Committee on the Homestead bill. The first section was read.

Mr. COBB moved a substitute, proposing to gives 160 strest to single men as well as heads of families, and requiring the location to be made on the agricultural, not

Mr DAWSON opposed the amendment thinking it send render the bill ambiguous, and propose to do too Mr. DEAN moved an amendment to the effect that the

Ar. DEAN moved an amendment to the effect that the mas shall be chosen in the Territories and not in the Sates. He was in favor of the bill as reported, and would vote for any bill containing the Homestead principle. He offered Ma amendment merely to give notice that he should insist that in the future organization of all Territories the lands shall be thrown open to occupants. We can thus a cure homesteads free of cost to all actual stilers. Whatever opinion gentlemen may entertain in relation to granting lands within the States, where individuals have obtained vested rights, and where the States explit to administer their lands, yet within the Territories, where Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction, it is our city as well as our right to exercise that jurisdiction and scure to every one who will voluntarily endage the privathy as well as our right to exercise that jurisaction and secure to every one who will voluntarily endure the privation of enigrating and locating in an unsettled Territory of the Union a freehold home for ever. Let but the real fields of the Homestead bill stand up to this measure when the territorial bills are introduced, and the Territories will be secured to the people while the people are

seen the territorial bits are the people with the people are bee to occupy the Territorios.

Mr. COBB opposed Mr. Dean's amendment as wrong in rinciple, when it was rejected.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) effered one, giving a homestead to bales is years of age. As they were obliged to fight at hat age in case of emergency, it was but right that they send share in the provisions of the bill.

Mr. READY opposed this amendment.

Mr. TAYLOK (Ohio) offered one in favor of young laces of is years of age. This had his hearty support.

Mr. RICHARDSON could not go so far. If young people were not married it was their own fault. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOK Samendment was rejected.

Mr. WRIGHT (Penn.) moved one confining the homested to free white persons. He said that in Massachatin free negroes are citizens, but neither full blooded half blooded negroes are in Pennsylvania under her assitution, nor are they citizens under the Constitution the United States. But he wanted the mastre exclicitly and. He had no prejudice with regard to color. [Laughter.] the United States. But he wanted the matter explicitly
od. He had no prejudice with regard to color. [LaughHis remarks it seemed had caused some amusement,
before he must state what he meant. He was not the
sun of negroes, but he loved white men more.

It. DAW SON remarked it was never or attemplated that

ak people should be placed upon equality with white the in this bill. He regarded the amendment as sur-

Er KEITH-Does the gentleman regard free negroes,

in ARTH—Does the gentleman regard free access, tay state, as eitherns?

Mr. DAWSON—Not at all.

Mr. DAVIS (R. I.) expressed a hope that the amendment add not prevail. It was a cruel thing to outlaw any see then and leave no outlat, because their skin is not colored to corown; and further, to degrade them by saying that year out fit for any place. We are preparing here a size, liberal and just, which contemplates great to all the see of citizens. Why, is God's name, exclude them? I shode Irland, Massachusetts and other States, colored are just as much citizens as white men, and have as

seece Island, Massachusetts and other States, colored ears just as much critizens as white men, and have as which the protection under the Constitution of the said States. He knew those men make good citizens at see industrions. They should be allowed to califyate sell which their fathers cultivated, and who shed their sell which their fathers cultivated in the battle-fields of the Revolution. The territory said was the joint result of their labor and concern. so we battle define of the Revolution. In territory, and was the joint result of their labor and conquestions what justice is. Justice is a large word, and excite the protection of all classes.

In DAWSON said, that in framing the bill, he had saided the Constitution of the United States, taking it granted that the word cifizen means nothing more arbitemen.

In GIDDINGS moved an amendment, adding before a word white, more than half." (Langherr.)
The CHAIRMAN read the clause as thus proposed to the date as a state of the consideration of merriment, in the degaleries joined.

In GIDDINGS said be offered this to make the original meaning of the consideration of the consideration

a [Mr. Wright] had expressed his abhorronce of out

we now enjoy? Have they not shed their blood on every battle field? Did they not stand by Gen Jackson at New-Orleans? Have they not immortalized themselves as among the bravest men of the land? But a few years and, I, with you. Mr. Chairman, estimated the cost of a man who could write and speak four different languages. I doubt whether you can de that. I mean no oftense to the negro, dr. [Languler.] I intended to create no language. But newed merfinent.] But when I see the power of this liones wielded for the nurses of coursession. I am con-

newed mertinent.] But when I see the power of this liouse wielded for the purpose of oppression, I am constrained to call on gentlemen to to do good to our fillow men, ever remembering the golden rule, to "do to others as we would have them do unto us." Having brought these people from their native land, are we to trample them in the dust. Some of my fellow elizans in Ohio are men of color, and, under the Constitution of that State can even held the office of Governor; but under the construction of the gentleman's amendment, they would be excluded. On behalf of that class of men, I protest against it here and elsewhere.

he excluded. On both if or that class of mon, I process
against it here and elsewhere.

Mr. GHDDINGS'S amendment was voted dewn, and
Mr. Wright's was agreed to—Aves 71, Noes 66.

Mr. DENT offered an amendment giving homesteads to
married females under 12 years of age.

Mr. FLORENCE (who is a bachelor) made some inquiries as to the privileges of the fair sex in Georgia.

A VOICE—Oh, Colonel, why don't you marry at once?

Ha! ha!

Other amendments were offered and discussed in five
minute speeches, and without perfecting the first section
of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES AT NEW OR-LEANS- PRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE FRENCH OPERA-HOUSE-THREE PERSONS

KILLED-FIFTY WOUNDED. New-Orders, Monday, Feb. 27, 1854.
The steamship United States, from Aspinwall on the 22d iret, has arrived below. She reports that the steamship Empire City, from New-York via Norfolk, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 22d and would leave the same

On Sunday night, during the performance at the French Opera-House in this city, a terrible accident occurred. The gallery fell in, carrying with it the second tier of boxes, killlag (Aree persons and wounding lifty others.

afternoon for New York with 200 passengers and \$500,000

BURNING OF TWO STEAMERS.

Montag, Feb. 26, 1854 The siembouls Sam Da and Ambassador were de stroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, of which only \$10,000 is covered by insurance.

SENATOR DOUGLAS HUNG IN EFFIGY IN BOSTON

Bosros, Tuesday, Feb. 2s, 1854.
An effigy was found this morning suspended to the top of
the fleg staff on Boston Common, with the following inscription upon it: "Stephen A Douglas, author of the infamous

"Nebraska hill—the Benedict Arnold of 1854."
The crew (twenty seven in number) of the salip Young Brander, which cleared a few days since from E eston for New Orleans, were arrested yesterday for refusia 2 to do duty, and are now undergoing examination before Com-missioner Merwin. The ship is at anchor in Nardaiket Roads.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The hill to reverse and annul the judgment against Thoma: W. Dorr was passed in the House this afternoon, with amendments, and goes back to the Senate to morrow for concurrence. As amended in the House the bill takes effect immedistely. This is to prevent the Judges from interfering to prevent the execution of the act, if they should decide it to be unconstitutional. The debate was very excited.

At the election in the new Ward to day the result was the choice of a Whig Alderman, one Whig Councilman, one Temperance, and two Democrats.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT NEW-MARKEI.

NEW MARKET, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1834.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Several Democrate addressed the meeting, among them Mr. French of Exeter, brother of B. B. French of Washington.

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND THE MAINE LEGISLATURE, &c. Acousta, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854.
The Nebraska resolutions, against the abrogation of the Missouri Compremise, passed the Senate to day by 23

Samuel Cony has been elected State Treasurer.

THE MURDER OF MRS. FYLER, &c.
SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854.
There is much excitement here in relation to the murder of Mrs. Fyler. Her busband was arrested and examined yesterday before Justice Cuddelnek of this city.
Mary Cummings, the servant girl, testified that Fyler attempted to poleon his wife a week before the murder was committed, that Mrs. F called the murderer by her has band's name; that she was dead when Tyler went out and gave the alarm that his house was being robbed; and that he told her what to testify. ie told her what to testify.

he told her what to testify.
Her testimeny was long, and an effort was made to set it aside on ground that she was an accomplice.
The second Coroner's Jury—held at the Globe Hotel—declares that she was murdered by being shot, and other wise wounded by her husband. The further examination before the Justice is postponed till Wednesday.
Two Oswego trains ran off the track yesterday, one six from Oswego and the other at Samson's. The loco-

ROCHESTER MAYORALTY.
ROCHESTER, Thesday, Feb. 28, 1854.
A Convention last evening, without distinction of party, ne minated John Williams, the present incumbent, for Mayor of this city.
The Whigs this afternoon nominated Dr. Mayby Strong CHOLERA AT HONDURAS, &c.

CHOLERA AT HONDURAS, &c.

Baltimors, Taesday, Feb. 28, 1854.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

Newsau dates to the 15th inst. had reached Charleston, but there was no news of importance.

Cholera had made its appearance at Belize, Honduras.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE. Wheeling, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854.
The steamers Thomas Swann and Fanny Fern came in collision ten miles below here early this morning. The latter sunk immediately, and two deck hands were lost. The Swann was uninjeced.

The river here measures 14 feet and is still rising.

THE SANTA FE MAIL.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thurday, Feb. 23, 1854.

The Santa Fe Mail arrived here to day, but the papers brought are herren of news. The Mail on the outward trip encountered very severe weather. Business in New Mexico was at a stand still. The usual number of Indian depredations and murders are chronicled.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE. From Our Own Reperter.

SENATE.....ALMANY. Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854.

THE LAW OF DIVINGE.

Mr. W. CLARE, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions asking for a change in the law of divorce, reported adverse. The Committee gave as a reason that, in their opinion, our law of divorce was sufficient for the purpose for which it was enacted, and that it would be eminently injudicious to after it nany way, but most especially to modify (which was the object of the petitioners) its provisions.

Mr. Brooks concurred with the sentiments of the Committee. It reemed to him that the desire was daily increasing for laws which will render more easy the separation of man and wife. This should not be, and he was desirous that Senstors should put themselves on record with

rous that Senators should put themselves on record with ference to this question, so that all might be informed of its sentiments of this Legislature. He therefore called or the Yess and Nays on the question of agreeing with

for the Yeas and Nays on the question of agreeing with
the report of the Committee.

Mr. Bissiop was much pleased with the position of the
Senator from the VIth (Mr. Brooks.) The divorce laws
of our kinte, as they stood new, were models, and in accordance with the dictates of Scripture. They were far
superior to the divorce laws of any other State of the
lation, or of England, and we should at this early day
thew our emphasic determination to oppose their alteration in any particulars.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered, and the report
served to by the following vote:

The Yoas and Nays were then ordered, and the report agreed to by the following vote:
YEAS Meser Bernard, Bishop, Blakeley, Bradford, Brooks, Berns, M. B. Chris, W. Clark, Danforth, Borrame, Field, Halley, Britisheck, Rick, W. Clark, Danforth, Borrame, Field, Halley, Britisheck, Rick, W. Chris, Danforth, Borrame, Field, Halley, Mitcheley, Sherrit, Spencer, Walker, Wattis, Williams, Yos-25, A favorable report was made on the bill authorizing our Ministers and Consuls to administer on the incertain cases.
Also to authorize Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to administer oaths in certain cases.
Also to authorize Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to administer oaths in certain cases.
Ar. Halser noticed a bill to increase the number of creek masters in Suffelk County.
Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Marker depairs.
Ar. Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Marker depairs.
The annexed is a synopsis of the bill:

of the Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Marke idequite. The annexed is a synopsis of the bill:

Signature 1. The time allowed to any owner or consignee of a ship recessly tend; shall be 14 hours, landest of three or six days.

Signature 1 had the 14 hours, landest of three or six days.

Signature 1 had the 14 hours, landest of three or six days.

Signature 1 had the 14 hours, landest of three or six days.

Signature 2 hours and the time binding out of children mittendes grounders, and to the binding out of children mittendes grounders as a calcycle by the Governors of the Aimstone in the City of New-York.

Signature 2 Provides that the Commissioners of Emigration shall annually report to the Lardinary the smooth of maneys received by

aller details and the defined of the defined of the standard of the Marine Hospital, and all other duties aptended the Marine Hospital, and all other duties aptended the duties aptended the duties appended to the desired of the details of the commissioners of Emeratical calls Officer shall here power to appeled, subject to be Commissioners of Emigration, as mady assistants as may be found necessary to the proper discharge his office.

other emerical bit office.

be duties of his office.

be duties of his office.

c. C. All decharges of parients shall be in writing, by the Health

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Charles are establishment.

Requires the Health Officer to farmish the D and of Health
First Circ and the Communicates of Emigration an official
of the number and discusses of the pairints in the Marine

Bospital.

Bospital.

The Commissioners of Emigration shall remove from the Marine Florithal and usia charge of all emigration swhims quantative have expired, and who shall have recovered from the diseases and which they suffered order nothination. In writing from the Health Officer that each removal will not endough the safety of the individual nor the health of the community.

Sec. 11. All persons not side quarantined on these shall be provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration, as the Health-Officer may direct at the exponent of the vessel in which they may have arrived.

New York.

Presidence of the Act to take effect immediately.

SEC. 14 This Act to take effect immediately.

WINDELERS FOR THE PROPIE.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the compensation of witnesses for the People.

BILLS PLESED.

Amending the Charter of the City of Uties.
To incorporate the Clifton Springs Water Cure Association.

tion.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill for the incorporation of Companies to navigate the Lakes. Rivers and Canels of the State.

After much discussion on the proposed amendment to insert the personal liability clause, which was finally voted down by a vote of 13 to 5, the Senate took up the SPICIAL ORDER.

Mr. LANSING in the Chair. The bill for the Suppression of Intemperance was compilered.

Mr. Shengill noticed the following bill

ASSEMBLY.

CASAL ERIGE COMMUTATIONS.

Some days since the Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a reco., tion of the House, offered by Mr. Fathers, of Genesee, acking what amount of money has been paid for commutation of beinges on the eastern division of the Eric Canal, since the lat day of Jan., 1853, to whem the same was paid, and upon whose order. Also, what drafts have been protested, to whom payable, and by whom drawn for said commutation, and to make such suggestions as he may think useful in further legislation on the subject, returned a communication, the substance of which, in relation to the protested drafts, was given in The Therster at the time. The reason the Auditor gave for protesting the drafts was, that the commutations had been made by Commissioner, "dather alone, instead of submitting them to the action of the Board of Commissioners.

for protesting the drafts was, I at the commissioners.

This morning Mr. Pevers mov, d that the communication be referred to the Canal Commissioners.

This morning Mr. Pevers mov, d that the communication be referred to the Canal Committee of the House, with instructions to bring in a bill in a vecordance with the suggestions of the Auditor. This metion was carried.

The remotion of Mr. Continue the bill to Promote Medical Inquiry was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. C. took the floor and proceeded, in a speech which was listened to with much attention, in favor of the bill. In the course of his speech Mr. C. said. The present stat at demonaced peins and penalties against those who rob the grave, as well as against those who purchase thoustoin beory. Yet in New York and its vieinity not less than skx or-seven hundred new made graves are annually robbed of their tenants. During the three years of his term the present Diskiel Aitorney of that city has had not one complaint taid before him for this crime. The reason is that the law stands in irreconcilable antagonism to the demands of science. The result is the enistence of a class of men bening the name of resurrectionists, who grow rich upon the business. This infamous trade flourishes most in that city and the rified subjects are exported by railroad in every direction. Such was the case in Europe, until the remedy was applied which this bill proposed. In conclusion, Mr. C. said one of the objects of the bill was to prevent the pillage of the grave by relieving our medical schools of the necessity of countemnoing these practices. The desire of the profession is to relieve itself from this loutherne alliance. He appealed in behalf of the worth, the sacrifices and the hereian of the medical profession, and alluded to the early aid afforded to the plague-smitten city of Sandusky in 1816 by physicians who hunsed thither from distant places, declining all compensation in return. Mr. C. stood here himself a living example of the benefit of enlightened surject

ET BEG BELL, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

HUDSON RIVER RAILHOAD IN NEW-TORK CITY.

Mr. WARD brought in a hill, which provides that the Hudson River Railroad Company shall not run or use their locomotives, or any steam power for the movement of cars or other vehicles on the track of their road below One Hundred and Twonty fifth st., in the City of New-York: to take effect immediately.

Mr. MATKIN brought in a bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution. It provides that the bank shall receive deposits, and may invest them in securities or stocks of this State or the United States, or in any of the stocks or bonds of the City of New York authorized to be issued by the Legislaure; or loan the same on unincumbered real estate, worth at least double the amount to be loaned thereon, for the use of interest of depositors. The Corporation shall receive depositors to the invested as above and repaid to depositors when required.

equired.

No officer of the institution shall, directly or indirectly, No officer of the institution shall, directly or instructly, betrow any of the funds or deposits of the institution.

Whenever it shall appear that there is an excess of \$25,000 in the possession of the said corporation, after payment of usual interest to depositors, that sum shall be invested for the security of the depositors; and thereafter, etech annual examination of the affairs of said corporation, any surplus over and above said sum shall, in addition to the usual interest, be divided rateably among the depositors in such wayers as the Road of Managers shall. depositors in such manner as the Board of Managers shall direct.

direct.

Mr. Savasse gave notice of a bill to prescribe and regulate certain duties, and reduce the fees and costs of the Councel to the Corporation of the City of New York, in creating, laying out, widening, extending, or altering streets, avenues, public squares, public parks and places in said City. This is a bill which was at an early stage of the seasion, introduced in the Senate by Senator Whither and referred to the Committee of Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. That Committee has not seen fit to report upon it hence its introduction in the House. Its provisions have been published in The Thinung.

Lest year a bill was passed to facilitate the service of process, intended to obviate the difficulties experienced in the service of process apon Anti-Renters, by allowing sterius are constables to tack a summons on the door of the restlence of the parson upon whom it was necessary to surve process, into all of serving it personally. Mr. Chipse into this brought in a bill to repeal that law

CHESSERO LES DROUGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Mr. CLINTON brought in his bill, published in THE TRIBUXE last week, in regard to the payment of promissory notes, &c., on holidays.

THEASTRIE'S ACCOUNTS AND BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. J. HALDWIN moved the usual resolution to go late an election on the third day of April Boxt, for the Joint Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and the Banking Department. It was laid over under the S. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Mr Cusumo presented a petition from the New York Fire Department, asking for a more efficient organization of the Department. The proposition has been before the

Common Council. ORIGIN OF FIRES.

Mr. Wans presented a petition frontwenty six Insurance Companies in New York, asking for the passage of the law subordaing an investigation into the origin of fires.

SUPPRESSION OF GANGLING IN NEW YORK.

Mr. C. C. Lating brought in his bill entitled.

AN ACT OF the more effected Suppression of Gandling and the side of Lating Telests and Lating Policies in the City of New York. ORIGIN OF FIRES

feet.

provides that it shall be a violation of the law for any
to enemge in the business in any way whatever, of

lottery ticket or policy selling, and to gamble or play at fare or any other game whatsoever. Any person offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, the penalty on conviction to be imprisonment for not more than one year nor less than one month, or a fine of not more than also \$3.000 nor less than \$100.

The bill was referred to the Judiclary Committee. It is very based in its provisions and covers all the ground it is intended to

NORTHERN MEN WITH SOUTHERN PRIN-CIPLES. ondence of The N. T. Triune.

Washington, Monday Feb. 27, 1854. It is understood there are but three members of the House from New-England, who will vote for Nebraska. These are HIMBARD of New-Hampshire: INGERSOLL of Connecticut, and McDonald of Malas. It is believed that all the remaining members of the New-England Delegation will be faithful to their trust and true to freedom.

Of these three, Himbard is one of the fail feathers of the President, and of course follows the bird he is attached to. He would make a poor fist at flying alone, and so does not attempt to disengage himself. He does INCERSOLL of Connecticut is a barmless young

man, one of those anomalies, a hereditary Democrat born to wealth and belonging to the class of genteel

Mr. Laxsise in the Chair. The bill for the Suppression of Intemperance was considered.

Mr. Chosar of Albany movel to strike out the 19th section, which provides that cider may be purchased in quantities not less than twenty-cight gallons. Lost.

Mr. M. H. Clark then moved to amend this section that cider soli in encordance therewith shall not be drank on the premises of the seller, under the penalty prescribed in the lat section of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. H. Clarks then moved to amend the bill by providing that it shall be submitted at the November Election to the people, and if approved, then that it shall go into effect Jamary 1855. The Rev H. read some remarks in support of his proposition.

Mr. H. Aller then took the floor, and argued in favor of the bill lill the hour of adjournment.

Mr. W. Clark introduced the following:

AN ACT in relation to Railroad Comparises.

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AN ACT in relation to Railroad Comparises.

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AN ACT in relation to Railroad Comparises.

Mr. W. Clark introduced the following:

AN ACT in relation to the bill. Act of the whole amount of the capital scale and the provide of any future houses in the elective line. By following the Administration lead now, he expects to make the first and the capital scale a

Sin. In The New-York Evening Express of the 25th inst.

I find the following paragraph:

"A curious scene took place in the Sanate yesterday. Notwithesteding the severe executation of Senators Seward and Sanates by
Mr. Toombe, but the cure issuin of this pentleman's seecch, those both
will over to his seat and shook hards with him, and Governor Saward unfortrook to explain his conduct, when Governor of New-York,
in the Vignian requisition case, and assured Mr. Toombe that he had
mismal record it. The latter retored upon him with great severity
and remorted that in person holding the sentiments he did could be
a gentleman, and otherquently that he was unworthy forther notice.
This scine was understood by Senators Cooper and Wado, and the
latter, who is a local series of the Senators Cooper and Wado, and the
latter, who is a having the was no indigenant at 15° Se wardly
want of spiritudes the refused to attend a dimace party at the latter
between the complete of the subject of the property of the series of
the state of the carried of the subject.

When the description is a local time of the property of the subject.

When the subject is a series of the subject."

is not to my knowledge any foundation whatever for the statements above contained, or any of them

B. F. WADE.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE. BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, Last evening the above lecture was delivered at the

Teberracie, before an exceedingly crowded house. The lecturer spoke to this effect : Labres and Gentlemen: I am here to night to address

you on the subject of Slavery, and it is somewhat my misfortune that I am to address you on a subject upon which many of you have listened now to eleven addresses many of you have latened now to eleven addresses from some of the most able and some of their series of the most popular men in the commanity, and of course it will be almost impossible that I shall not tread over some of the ground which they have covered. Ido not hardly hope that I shall be able to avoid ofleguidge the prejudices of many who have done me the hondr to come to high to hear me. I belong to the most radical wing of the anti-Blavery party. I am conscious that our views on his great anticolar whole the most radical wing of the said Slavery party. I am conscious that our views on his great anticolar whole the most radical wing of the college these will great requirement to make a like the said our country. That all I have to said the same share with you in the hondrid before in the world is here: that my associations, my pride in the great names of the country, are the same as yours, that my boyes for the fature are beaund up with the fate of the remained of the country, against the good name, its present of the future ray bond the regulations which our fatures gave us and believe me, I can have no motive, hidden, secret, or arbichand, either against the civil or religious institutions of the country, against its good name, its present of the future are beaund up with the fate of the country, against its good name, its present of the future and the said of the country and the said of the country and the said of the country and the future are beaund up with the fate of the said of the country and the future are beaund to restrict the said of the country and the fate of the said of the country and the future of the said of the country and the fate of the said of the country and the fate of the said of the country and the fate of the country are the said of the country and the fate of the country are the said of the country and the fate of the country are the said of the country and the fate of the country are the said of the country and the fate of the country are the said of the country and the fate from some of the most able and some of them sectional or selfish feeling no personal pique, no batted of individuals, no wrath again bardes, no bidden hostillity to seets that can make any a nest man open his lips on the subject of Slavery and mighty cough to smother all such considerations to see the indice to believe that, however I may deal with such or indituliors that are dear to you, I am only exercising the dear bought right, the most valuable our falters led a the right to think and to speak. Other men may part with it when and as they please from considerations of delicacy to great ment, to great parties, to great seets, to parchments and considerations—but I barter it for nothing. [Great updanse,] Every ultimate good harge upon the assertion of the right, and before it assertion, for a good purpose, in a cause weighty enough to challenge its evercise, all considerations of personal delicacy, of the value of parties and institutions are nothing. Living, I shall assert it are ungreat. New Englander said dying, I shall assert it and whether unions or parties survive or perich, I mean to keep free lips, until they are dust. [Great applause.] The problem of Slavery is a very singular one, in the aspect of our country in relation to the world. For the last seventy years among European Governments, which we are in the habit of considering rotten and aris tocratic—chattel Slavery has disappeared with two exceptions—Russia though her Emperor is said to be laboring to abelish it, and Spain, who is still the victim and the tool of the slave holders of her colonies. All others, and even aligiers, have got rid of it, although they estain aris tocratic—shription and a government which we have law that it is not plain ourselves. For seventy years we lave lad institutions and a government which we boas in and promises he up purple, press, an point-state, for tay, personation it by oaths. When Drs Spring or Sharpe-preaches Slavery to you you cannot shake yourselves free, because there is a clause in the Constitution which thinds you to it, and this is an argument which its champions can use with effect. If we are never to say anything against it in its original ground, we have yielded half the argument we have let ourselves down from the hight of God's law to the level of expediency. Trueman Smith opposed the admission of Mormon polygamy, forgetting he had sworn to uphold polygamy, or rather the violation of all marriage, in Carolina and Drs Dewey, spring, and Sharpe, teach that its right to give back to the arms of her master the mother or daughter, who flies to a husband or a father! England headled Hay nau rengility but in the South we have a right to interfere with Slavery in Cuba, not in Carolina, but George Thompson has the same right to interfere with Slavery in Cuba, not in Carolina, but George Thompson has the same right to interfere with Slavery in even Algiers, have got rate of the almoga they remain are tearnic institutions, religion is not freely telerated, but there is no Slayery. This is the great current of the age. Let us now paint ourselves. For seventy years we have had institutions and a government which we boast is, and which is theoretically; the freest in the world. It has proved itself so in certain great respects. It has advanced democratic bleas; our tendency has been to trust the people more and more. Religious freedom and universel suffrage are our rule. Invested and universel suffrage are our rule. Invested education is still knowled than ever. We have broken down the last refuge of conservation in many States—we are tually election; Jadges. We bring everything under popular coasted. There is only one exception to this picture, and that is Slavery. While man cannot be trusted too unit yet the principle of Slavery grows not weaker but strenger. Instead of 200,000 slaves there are more than 1,000,000; instead of a qualified pre slavery sentiment there is a ferce and removeless one. Instead of occupying a small certer. Slavery stretches her hand over one half our country, instead of hiding her requirements under elegant language, she stalks into the halls of Congress and there plainly sake that the whole policy shall be used for her perpetuation. Instead of creeping into a corner of the Capitol with based breath—and whispering humbleness, she sits enabored, the actual ruler of the dynasty of the Republic, and the moder of its policy and fate. Let us look at the facts. Washington was a chaveholder, to be sure, but one who blashed for the institution of the Old Dominion; and when his slave escaped to New Hampshire, when his slave escaped to New Hampshire was a sure of the sure of the series which his practice paid to the principle he would not have her reclaimed if the reclamation would often the sense of the people, of that State. Such was the humage which his venetice paid to the principle has estred. His unralling human beings into slaver terfore with Slavery in Cuba, not in Carolina: but George Thompson has the same right to interfore with Slavery in Casolina as Choate in Caba. When Mr. Webster sought a contrast for the prosperity of New York, though he melt have gone no further than virginiable went to Brazil! East softly in Sireteditions, denis with Slavery as he count, but he went to Saint James as as Minister, and weeded the chapter! The Harpers, who should be able to keep a conscience, apologized to the South for an English slave story they published, and canceled it. The slave looks to England for a melting influence. Great is the responsibility of him who stands as the channel of Elevature between the two countries. If characters the two countries. If characters the two countries. freedom, I do not dislike churches, but I remove the ob-sache, and if this country and Union cannot subsist without Stavery, I curse the country and the Union of which this is the cement. (Great applause.) Mr. Phillips ceneluded by erguing that the question

John Mitchell, a patriot and a Protestant, in 1828 somes to disa country and expresses his willingness to be a slave owner. Thomas Paine, the condemned of the American pulpit, came here in our Revolutionary days, and what did he do! Jeined an Abolitica Society. Note the difference between the public opinion of 1776 and 1830, at least what foreigners think of it. In Revolutionary time store was a Dr. Spring of Newburyport, a Congregational electrons. Whese prayer every Sunday was, Oh, Lord! Syrpen, whose prayer every Sunday was, Oh, Lord! Syrpen, whose prayer every Sunday was, Oh, Lord! system, whose prayer every Susais was, Oil, Libraoverfurn—overfurn—off he whose — ou it is
"shall reign!" He cared not whether the desputan was
demestic or foreign. Well, there is a Dr. Spring now, who
ministers, I am told to a rich respectable, populous
clurch in one of the great cities of the Union, and he
does not pray to the Lord to overfurn anything
[langhter] for fear he should, by some mistake, over
turn the system of domestic Slavery. You know
as well as I that the time was when the possession of an
anti-slavery sentiment did a man to harm. Jefferson has
left on record some of the noblest testimony against the
system. Abolitionists can cull some of their best argaments from the lips of Madison, Jefferson, Patrick Henry. ments from the lips of Madison, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, southern men, not to speak of the leading mon of the North, If Jefferson lived to day, and The Iterall printed what he wrote, he could not be admitted into Congress, nor obtain a wrote, he could not be admitted into congress, nor social a post-office. Out of 40,000 pulpits, at least 39,000 perach that the Okt and New Testament teach Slavery. A professional man who esponses Anti Slavery robs binned of practice. Our noble representative from Massachusetts, if do not, of course, mean that icicle, Mr. Everett, but that human being, Charles Summer, i great applause and laughter, even he, when he made his (you will all allow) everedinely moderate and courteous protest against exceedingly moderate and courteous protest against the system of Slavery, has found, as a legal man, his whole practice swept away from him. This is the ostra-cism of the nineteenth century on the subject of Slavery. Thus have we gone down from the Washingtons, Jeffer whole practice swept away from him. This is the ostracism of the nieteenth century on the subject of Slavery. Thus have we gone down from the Washingtons, Jaffersens and Madisons of the Revolution to Frankin Pierce and Caleb Cushing, flaughter, and we cannot go lower. [Great laughter and applause.] What has produced this deterioration! Briefly, the answer which the readical, Carrisonian Abolitoniat makes is this. It is the compromise, the constant spirit of compromise in Church and State, individuals and parties, on all occasions. Because, unlike all other questions Americans have never been willing to walk this in a straight line, to seek and a cet a logical conclusion. You can trust an American anywhere, except where the element of color enters into the question. If good does not consist with man's right, let it go to the wall this is the grand ideal of effour institutions—provided the man be white. [Great applause.] Our fathers made a great mistake, they should have said "All white men are free and equal." There is life. Petrit, of Ind., another straw to show how the wind blows he scorns the lites that all men are equal; he there is no block man his equal. I hope, for the sake of the colored race, there is not. [Laughter and applause.] Were the three is not. [Laughter and applause.] Were the three millions of black slaves white, I would not be addressing you to night, your sympathles would outrum my fanalicism. Were a child with surry hair and thue eyes a ld from New Hampshire into Slavery, how soon would he rocks pour thomselves on the Carolines to bring these blue eyes and sunny hair—the other black, and that is all the difference. When Byron plead before his peers for the Spitafield wavers, and got little head, he wished the weavers were black, and then they would be soon fittle need of my pleading. We point to Bunker Hill our slaves would soon have when he saw the came is whole body sprawing over the heart in the passion, when the came i an-ewered, "Ob, well, if you are at all incommoded, do "not stay on my account?" [Laughter] This Slavery got her ness io, then her ear, then her fore legs, on solemn condition," and presently you shall see her mis-shapen length sprawling over all Nebraska. These com-promises the up pulpit, press, and politicians, for they sanction it by oaths. When Drs. Spring or Sharpe preaches

should be handled not on any ground of expediency, but simply as a negro would view it—as a question of his rights. He was frequently and loudly applauded. Some of his alzsions were received with the faintest possible approach to a biss which was at once drowned in applause. ANTI-MONOPOLY MEETING IN JERSEY CITY

A public meeting was hold at the Flort Reformed Dutch Church last evening to discuss the propriety of extending the charter of the Camden and Ambay Railroad Company to the year 1889, as proposed by the bill now pending in the Lepislature of the State, and which has passed the Seny is man who came from one of those same New Halm hire cettages, whose prejudices the Father of his Country expected ere be direct — [Lost in loud appliance time may think I ought to let the dead rest. But the cast nivable of our centry is that we cannot let our reat men rest, for their influence lives after them. I ate. The call for the meeting characterizes the bill as tend-"to fix upon our State, for that long period of time, this grinding monopoly and its exclusive privileges, which has brought our State into contumely among the citizens of our slater States." The mosting was largely arounded by influential citizens. Hon John Cassiny was called to the chair, and Hon James S. Davenpour was appointed

A Committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Mezzrs. Wallis, Hancox, Fink. R. Gilchrist Jr., J. S. Weart

ington, and what shall the small minority of earnest anti-Slavery men bring to bear on those who can afford to despise us, for they are certain of their game, and the ma-jority is behind them. But feeble as we are, the weapon is still cars. There is something which a man dreads when he looks forward. The triumph of the present hour is not everything; he must leave his name to his children. Our press is weak, feeble, charitable, souti-mental on such occasions. I have seen in an anti-Slavery paper a culogy on a divine who told when he looks forward. The triumph of the present hour is not everything; he must leave his name to his children. Our press is weak, feeble, charitable, southmental on such occasions. I have seen in an anti-Slavery paper a culogy on a divine who told his hearns to other the Fuglity Slave Law whether right or woug—a leading Baptist. They remembered exerciting but that, and that they forgot. If the men at Washington think they are to be sacred when they have

passed the grave, then there is no motive that can be brought to bear on them. But, while we have a tongue, the man that has been a trailed to beet his son and his son a son shall regret to he ar his nath. (Great Appliance) the bear on the man that has been a trailed to beet his son and his son a son shall regret to he ar his nath. (Great Appliance) the feelbest party of Abolitanish have on the living let us hold to lik. That is the reason I still mention off. We have not been a realist a feel son and the son and the

That all members of the Legis alone who vote for this oil who are the wishes of their constituents and their best

Residued. There all immunes of the Lock Almo who note for this was one will what the winks of their carestinents and this best interests, and will present our matter of our State in the adventure and of the control of the state in the adventure and profit of a private composition, and that the members of the Lockies and the Lockies and the Lockies are considered in the Lockies and a reside instructed, in oppose the residents of the said Company by it and every homerable means.

Those resolutions were adopted.

A resolution offered by D. B. Wakeman was adopted authorizing the appointment of a Committee of Five, to proceed to Trenton at once, to present the proceedings of their meeting, and took a hearing before the bill now prending is passed. Adopted, and Messra Hill, Hancox Wally, McLaughlio, and Fink were appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Crystal Palace was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Chair was occupied by Mr. W. W. BRACKET, P. Barber. Secretary. About one hundred of the shareholders were present, and strong partisanship was manifested during tha

The President announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the Report of Massrz, John H. White, Edwin Burr, Udolpho Wolfe, Dudlay Persse and John Heeper, Committee appointed at the previous meet

John Hosper, Committee appointed at the previous meeting for the purpose of normanting a Board of Directors to be supported at the Annual election on Monday next.

The Committee accordingly presented the subjoined majority report for the new Board.

Macch A. Westerell, Shipbuilder.

Win W. Stowe, Dry Goods.

John Cambell, Paper Warshouse.

D. W. Callin, Dry Goods

Thomas B. Stillinan, Nevelty Warks.

P. T. Barnam, Mosenon

Dadley Perset, Paper Warshouse.

William C. Brider, Brider,

John H. White, Lawyer.

Est. Halpht, Vice President of Bt. Commanwealth.

John Majoriem, Hatter. Est Halpht, Vies President of Bt. Comm Jahn M Scherm, Hatter, Udelphu Wolfe, Importer of Witnes, Udelphu Wolfe, Importer of Witnes, Jahn T. Fanish, Commission Merchant, W. H. Diagnore, Addins & Co.'s Express, U. J. Riennerfs, Hardware.

ichener, Brugelst. Cornell, President Mech. Banking Association

octfüllt selleritist,
J. H. WHITE,
JOHN HOOPER,
TBOLDHO WOLFE,
DUDLEY PERSSE,
) Mr. EDWIS BURK presented a minority report, and dwell upon the peculiar fitness of each person nominated for the office.

for the office.

Mr. White of the majority committee urged the diversity of the professions selected as an argument for the adection of the ticket proposed by them, and stated that the committee, in drawing up their report, bad taken into consideration the practical fitness of each man on their ticket for the duty of directing and rendering prosperous the Crystal Palace. They had found great difficulty in inducing men to consent to serve in these capacity, and the report as presented had cost them much labor in getting up.

report as presented had cost them much labor in getting up.

Mr. Chas. Burler desired, as a shareholder, to present
a third field for adoption. He arged as a resson tha
many of the persons proposed as directors did not own
single share in the stock of the Association; while, in hioption, to insure a correct management of the Crysta;
Palcoc it was necessary that every director should be a
shareholder. Besides, he thought it was but fair to consider the prima objects of the crection of the building. He
considered it the crowning glory of New York, and he held
that her citizens in subscribing their money toward its
erection, aimed at establishing an areas for actistic competition, and not a mere toy shop for common backstering.
He thought that the citizens of Now York demanded something different at their hands. And, looking at it in a thing different at their hands. And, looking at it in a financial point of view he, could not see how it could prosper when managed by parties not interested. He then submitted his list of names.

submitted his list of names.

All Housest said that the greater number of the persons proposed by the last speaker were not originally share-bolders, but had since bought up the stock at a very low

te.

Some comparisons then ensued between the lists, as to evalue of each, as representative of stockholders.

Mr. Batler moved that all the lists before the meeting be hadred to a Committee, to report on them on Monday.

ext.
Several amendments, counter motions and other at upts to gain their points were made by each party.

Several amendments, counter motious and other attempts to gain their points were made by each party, without success.

Mr. Butler wanted to know what influence the card from Messrs. Barnum and Genin, as published in the daily journals, had upon the stock of the Association in Wallat. 'Several voices—'It relied it hear a hundred "per cent.'] He objected to the handing over of the measurement of the whole affair to parties who had speken as they had, and periled, as they had, the property of so many of the citizens of New York. He thought it an insult, and if the measurement got into such hands, that which had been a pride to every New Yorker would become his disgrace, &c.

Mr. Whitte said that since the publication of the card of Messrs. Barnum and Genin, the stock had risen nearly 10 per cent, and he could enly say that those gantlemen, on hearing that a decided effort was about to be made to infuse vitality into the enterprise, had signified their willingness to engage in it. And, as a great many of the sharchelders had invested their money in the concern in the hone of receiving some tangibla return, he knew the connection of those gentlemen would be received with satisfaction by the majority. (Applause.)

Many calls being made for the question, one of the stockholders, we believe a director also, moved that the vote be taken according to the number of shares held by the person present, each share counting one vote. This processition was stremonally opposed.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Report, and after much confusion the report of the majority, above, was adopted by a large majority.

The Chairman then, on motion, declared the meeting adoption of

MERTING OF THE MINORITY

In mediately after adjourning the minority some twelve lifteen is number, commonced a new meeting appoint y Mr Bons President, and Charles H. Haswell, eretary.
Messis, John Alstyne, J. B. Flanegan, A. N. Lawis, J.

Messis, John Alstyne, J. R. Flanegan, A. N. Lewis, J.
A. Lien, and A. T. Siewart, were appointed a Committee
to prepare a new ficket. They presented the following
report as their choice for a new Board of Directors:
Wm. if Planegas, Heary Hilton, Ed. Height, J. R. Fissegas, Wm.
Whether, Wm. Offician Dodiey Perss. Chae, L. Tiflany, Enastes G.
Henedist, Thes. B. Stillman, Chas. Batter, Horsce Brookey, Heary
L. Espinon, John T. Farrish, Ches. W. Foster, Heary Cogill,
John H. Cernell, W. Kemiste, Ches. H. Haswell, Watta Sarmas,
Geo., Ney, Edmand Berr, S. B. Chitcosler, Henry A. Colt.
Several of the members and the Provident thought the
fichief could not be elected unless Barsum was included.
They had great dislike to the man, but they readly believed
that the fichet could not be elected without him: and as
the other ut of the Directors would be all opposed to him,
they did not see that he could do much harm.

The report was eventhally adopted without Mr. Barnem's name being included.
The minority then adjourned to Friday evening next.

The minority then adjourned to Friday evening next.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Singing was held in that village on Monday evening, at which a strong set of resolutions were ununimously adopted protesting against the passage of the Nebruska bill.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and connect of its saute.
Surveyor of the Cutyons—John Ingalls, at Marblebead, Marz, David Baben, at 15 Sydney Evans at 5t. Mary's, Md.,
at Warren and Bartunton, B. 15 Sydney Evans at 5t. Mary's, Md.,
at W. A Coyne, at Notingham, Md.; William B. Laws, at Isompton,
Va. Samuel B. W. McLean, at M.; William B. Laws, at Isompton,
at Memphia, Tenn. I YachiMcCommick of Fiorda, to be Register of the
Land Office at Newmanwille, Florida, vice Lennel Wilson removed.

Bratilebero village (Va) contains a population of 2.627, according to a central recently takes. The number of scholars including all persons between the ages of 4 and